

Appendix

Economic Effects on a Community by Reason of Railroad Mergers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 6, 1961

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I have previously taken note of the fact that scores of railroads throughout the country are now planning to merge or to consolidate their properties—with the resultant loss to communities of service and payrolls.

In connection with the latter, my attention has been called to a statement dealing with an excellent study by the Railway Labor Executives' Association on what the loss of 100 railroad jobs means to a community.

The study also relates this loss to the current proposal to merge the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Burlington and the Spokane, Portland and Seattle railroad companies.

I therefore ask unanimous consent to have the statement printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHAT THE LOSS OF 100 RAILROAD JOBS MEANS TO A COMMUNITY

Based upon the official Government "Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950," prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, the loss of 100 railroad jobs would have the following effects upon a community: \$52,300 paid by the workers in taxes would be lost as income to support the community and the Nation; \$159,600 spent for food and beverages would be lost to local grocers and restaurants; \$9,300 less would be spent for tobacco; \$49,800 less would be spent for rent and other housing costs, and 65 home mortgages would have to be foreclosed: \$19,800 in business would be lost to producers of electric power and sellers of fuel and refrigeration; \$19,800 less would be spent for things necessary to operate a household; \$41,600 worth of business would be lost by furniture and household equipment dealers; \$60,900 less would be spent for clothes and clothing services, such as drycleaning and laundry; \$87,700 less would be spent for transportation, including automobiles, servicing, gasoline, and oil; \$24,600 less would go as income to doctors, nurses, and others providing medical care; \$11,300 less would be spent in beauty parlors and in sale of cosmetics, etc.; \$34,000 less would be spent on recreation, education, and books; \$5,800 less would be spent with miscellaneous businesses; \$19,200 less would be given as gifts to churches and others; \$24,300 in premiums for personal insurance would be lost to insurance salesmen.

(NOTE.—The above figures are based upon the summary of family characteristics, expenditures, income, and savings, by income class, for all urban families (including one-

person units), in which the head was a skilled wage earner in 1950. They represent the average expenditure for earners in the \$5,000 to \$6,000 annual net income class, multiplied by 100. Since the average family size was 3.7, a total of 370 people would be directly affected by the loss of income from 100 jobs. The 1950 survey is the latest presently available. Inflation over the last 10 years means that most of these figures are actually understated in terms of today's expenditures.)

In addition, based on a study, "What New Industrial Jobs Mean to a Community," published by the Economic Research Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in 1954, the loss of 100 railroad jobs would also have the following effects: There would be 296 less people in the community; a total of 174 fewer workers would be employed; there would be 112 fewer households; there would be 51 fewer school children; there would be \$270,000 less in bank deposits; four retail establishments would go out of business; there would be 107 less passenger cars registered; there would be 38 fewer truck and bus registrations.

These statistics lead one to ask: Who benefits from a railroad merger? The answer, obviously, is that only the stockholders would really benefit. The income of the workers would be drained from the economy of their community and the people who use railroad services would be denied much of the service they now receive.

When the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways proposed merger previously in the late twenties, studies indicated that 20 percent of the employees of the two railroads would be laid off. If this same proportion would apply to the four roads involved today, a total of 18,000 workers among their 65,000 employees would eventually lose their jobs as a result of the Great Northern-Northern Pacific-Burlington-S.P. & S. merger. This means that the total annual loss to the Nation from the merger of these four roads ultimately would be about 130 times the figures per 100 workers cited above.

This loss would be much more than the contemplated benefits to the railroad financial interests who are pushing for the merger.

Omaha TV Station To Televis 7½ Hours of Classroom Instruction Weekly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1961

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, there has been much interest in this country in recent years in the role of television in education. A significant step was recently taken in Nebraska which indicates the willingness of commercial television stations to cooperate in presenting first-class educational television material.

A commercial TV station in Omaha—KETV—has signed an agreement with the University of Nebraska to televise 7½ hours of classroom instruction each week during the 1961-62 school year. This classroom instruction will be the same that is televised over the university's educational TV station at Lincoln, Nebr., thus adding tens of thousands of Omaha area students to the audience of the televised instructions.

Already eight school systems have announced plans to participate in the programs. The university station and KETV in Omaha will broadcast 14 programs each week with programming from 8 to 9:30 a.m. each schoolday. Many more school districts are considering joining the program.

It is significant that these 14 programs a week represent 50 percent more weekly programs than are now being telecast into classrooms by the British broadcasting network, a government network in operation for 19 years.

I now include the text of an announcement by the University of Nebraska concerning this new programming:

OMAHA TV STATION TO TELEVISE 7½ HOURS OF CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION WEEKLY

The first step in the expansion of educational television in the State was taken Friday morning with the announcement that the Omaha television station, KETV, channel 7, will telecast 7½ hours of classroom instruction each week to its area, beginning next September.

The programs will originate in the studios of KUON-TV, the University of Nebraska educational station, and then be simulcast over the two stations.

The agreement for the arrangements was formalized Friday morning by Eugene S. Thomas, KETV vice president and general manager; Supt. Steven Watkins of Lincoln, chairman of the Nebraska Council for Educational Television, and Chancellor Clifford M. Hardin, of the University of Nebraska.

With the addition of KETV's facilities, 8 school systems, with 300 classrooms and 10,000 students, are making plans to receive the programs. These school systems are: Omaha Westside, Ralston, Gretna, Nebraska City, Waverly, Syracuse, Elk Creek, and Douglas.

Charles Klasek, coordinator of the Nebraska Council, said that an additional 13 towns in the KETV viewing area are now considering giving instruction by television.

A total of 14 programs a week will be broadcast simultaneously by KETV and KUON-TV. They include: third and fourth grade arithmetic, fifth and sixth grade science, seventh and eighth grade social studies, and fourth and fifth grade French. A sophomore college course in introductory education also will be included twice weekly.

The programs will run each day from 8 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., with an arithmetic science inservice program beginning at 7:45 a.m. each Wednesday.

In making the joint announcement, Mr. Thomas of KETV said:

"We know of no better way to contribute to our Nation's progress and prestige. That is why, when the University and the Nebraska Council for Educational Television

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asked to use a small part of our tower to send visual and oral instructions into classrooms of four nearby communities, we responded by turning our entire facilities and our staff over to this work.

"This will mean," he said, "that the instruction can be telecast into many more classrooms and over a far wider area than was originally contemplated."

He pointed out that the ambitious scope of this schedule for telecasting 14 programs a week into Nebraska classrooms can be appreciated more when it is noted that this is 50 percent more weekly programs than is now being telecast into classrooms by the British Broadcasting Corporation Television Network, even though the BBC has been operated by its Government for 19 years and is the world's oldest regular television service.

"To accomplish this educational service, KETV has withdrawn from sale irrevocably, the 8-9:30 a.m. time periods, Mondays through Fridays, inclusive, every week of the 1961-62 school year, starting next September," Manager Thomas said.

Dr. Watkins said it is hoped that approximately 30 school systems in Nebraska will participate in next fall's educational television courses.

Castro Offer to United States Was Joke

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BARRY GOLDWATER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 6, 1961

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, appearing in the Sunday Telegraph of May 28 is an article entitled "Castro Offer to United States Was Joke." The article is from Zell Rabin, New York editor of News Limited of Australia. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CASTRO OFFER TO UNITED STATES WAS JOKE—TRACTOR "PARKING PROBLEM" JIBE IN CUBA
(By Zell Rabin)

HAVANA, CUBA, Saturday.—After a week's travel in Cuba I have yet to find one person who took Dr. Castro's prisoners for tractors exchange seriously. Everyone I talked to regarded the May 17 proposition as a huge joke.

Indeed, so lighthearted was Dr. Castro's mood at the time of the offer that with a chuckle he included all the Spanish priests on the island in the exchange at no extra charge. Western observers in Cuba were astonished by the American response to what was considered here as nothing more than a gigantic leg pull.

The view of important Western observers is that the United States has blundered into a major propaganda defeat by accepting the bizarre offer. Many are also puzzled by the sentimentality and "do-goodism" that seems to have swept the United States.

INCREASED VALUE

The mood of most Cubans was mirrored in a front page satirical article in El Mundo. Urging great caution before accepting any exchange, the newspaper asked what would happen if the prisoners were again recruited, sent back to Guatemala and invaded Cuba a second time.

El Mundo said that if they were captured a second time the invaders would be worth

1,000 tractors because they were better trained and more experienced. If this state of affairs continued, El Mundo concluded, it would soon cause a serious tractor parking problem in Cuba.

Cubans were amazed to learn that the United States was seriously considering the offer. Nobody is reported to have been more surprised or pleased than Dr. Castro himself.

RESPONSIBILITY PLACED

When the news reached Havana that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mr. Reuther, and Dr. Milton Eisenhower had formed a committee to raise funds for tractors, Dr. Castro decided to capitalise even further on his coup.

At a trade union rally honoring him for receiving a Lenin Peace Prize, he announced that the deal was in no way to be considered an exchange. It was, instead, he declared, compensation for damage.

The view in Havana is that the American acceptance of the offer meant that Dr. Castro, in the eyes of the Cubans and countless Latin Americans, had clearly succeeded in establishing U.S. responsibility for the abortive invasion.

Schools in Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. GOODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1961

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, I know of no issue before the Congress in which conclusions have been drawn more superficially than the issue of Federal aid to lower education. I commend to the Congress a letter to the editor which appeared in the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 5, 1961. In the space of a brief letter, Mr. John R. Miles, of Falls Church Va., has compressed a number of simple facts which place this issue in an honest perspective. I include this intelligent letter in hopes all Members will read it carefully:

SCHOOLS IN CRISIS

As an ex-school board member and a citizen who believes that local and State government can provide the proper educational facilities for American youth, I resent your castigation of all American communities in accusing them of "three decades of failure" in education (editorial, May 15). This is not true.

American States and communities, in the last decade, have succeeded in tripling their expenditures for education and have built more classrooms than were ever built in any similar time by this or any other Nation. They have employed teachers at a faster rate than enrollments have increased, with the net result that the teacher-pupil ratio has declined, from 1 to 26.2 in 1950 to 1 to 24.6 in 1960. School enrollments went up 44.4 percent from 25.8 million to 37.2 million in the decade from 1950 to 1960, whereas instructional staff rose 53.3 percent from 995,000 to 1,526,000.

At the same time, the qualifications for teachers were raised in many States and the proportion of our teachers meeting those qualifications, i.e., fully certified, rapidly rose. Whereas less than half of our elementary teachers in the Nation had college degrees at the end of World War II, now over three-fourths of them do. Salaries have also increased rapidly, 73 percent during the last decade.

This is not failure. On the contrary, this

is strong evidence of the will and ability of the people to maintain and improve education through State and local and private action.

The Office of Education reported originally in 1954 that we might have a shortage of up to 600,000 classrooms by 1960. This was later reduced to 370,000 and, subsequently to 312,000. The fact that the alleged shortage was reduced to 132,000 by their own figures suggests the error of their predictions.

The reported rise to 142,000 classrooms this year contradicts other facts in the same report, namely, that 70,000 classrooms were built during the year, of which 40,000 would have accommodated all of the increased enrollment. What then happened to the other 30,000 classrooms which this report shows to have been built? Why did not the "shortage" show a decrease instead of an increase? For one reason only: The definition of "unsatisfactory" classrooms was changed by the State officials making the reports.

Since these USOE figures have been repeatedly exposed and were even reported last year by the Bureau of the Budget to be an unsound basis for developing a national figure on this subject, it is surprising that you continue to base your logic on them.

Similar distortion of the facts results from your generalization about half-day sessions. Why did you not indicate that even in the report which you quote, one-third of the children in half-day sessions are in the single State of New York? The vast majority of the total figure which you gave reside in the very States which would lose millions of dollars per year, if the Federal aid bill which you espouse were to be enacted into law.

There is no crisis whatever in quantitative terms in American education. Our real problems are to raise the quality of education and our efficiency in utilizing school plant and personnel. The fact is that we have been getting an increasing proportion of our college graduates to go into teaching, but such sacred cows as class size and teaching methods have prevented full utilization of them. Teacher organizations have been dragging their heels on many innovations in administration and methodology which would increase the productivity and the efficiency of our schools.

Another important fact ignored in your editorial is that the States are in a much better position than the Federal Government to provide the increasing support which schools must have.

In contrast to the Federal Government's inability to finance new programs—and it has not met its budget 5 out of 6 years for the last three decades—the States have many unused tax sources and have the constitutional authority to improve the efficiency with which tax funds are spent for education. One-third of them have no income tax, one-third of them have no sales tax, and three of them have neither.

The aid you espouse, like the crisis you cry, will not stand the test of operational inquiry and honest assessment of the facts.

The Edge of War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 6, 1961

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, I have just completed reading the book, "The Edge of War" by Dr. James D. Atkinson. This book with foreword by Adm. Arleigh

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Whether Burns is right and 2.8 million are jobless or Heller is right and 4 million are jobless may seem less important than the fact that industrial production and the Dow-Jones average will be setting new records.

Less important, that is, except for the 2.8 to 4 million who want work and can't find it. And, when this upturn has run its course and the economy sinks again, there will again be sober studies and somber warnings about the dangers and miseries of unemployment.

Postal Rate Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STANLEY R. TUPPER

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1961

Mr. TUPPER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I would like to include a most interesting and enlightening letter from a prominent Maine businessman and civic leader, Mr. Edward A. Myers, of Damariscotta, Maine.

Mr. Myers is founder and president of the nationally known Saltwater Farm and speaks with authority in opposition to the proposed increases in postal rates, and I urge my colleagues to read what he has to say:

SALTWATER FARM, INC.,

Damariscotta, Maine, May 17, 1961.

Hon. Stanley R. Tupper,
 House Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR STAN: This postal-rate situation has me pretty stirred up, as you can imagine. I thought I had troubles enough as president of a corporation that lives by direct mail, and now I'm president of the Pine Tree Society for Crippled Children and Adults, as well, which leans heavily on direct mail for its Easter seals support. I surmise that we have a good many friends up there in Washington and a lot of people able to give expert testimony with graphs and statistics to show what will happen if Postmaster General Day's rate bill goes through. Thing to remember is that it's the activities of people that go into making graphs and statistics, so I'd like to tell you about a day I had last October.

I went down to the post office to mail the final installment of Saltwater Farm's corporation tax—checks in that size I like to mail personally and the addressee is the only Federal department that takes in more than it pays out, and they can be pretty hard on you, so I like to be sure it sets out on time. Oh, I guess it's not such a big check as those tax checks go, but I'd just as soon see it move from four figures into five, and the trouble is it's been going in the other direction the last year or so.

There's no secret to why. I wrote a fellow named Charlie Porter about it 4 years back. He was a Congressman, too, from out there west of the Hudson River—Oregon, I think it was—and he thought enough of what I said to put it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. You take the number of pieces of mail we send out and divide it into the net at the end of the year. You watch your decimal points and you come up with the net profit per thousand mailings. I predicted to Mr. Porter that a 2½-cent third-class rate would cut our net by 58 percent. Well, they put through that 2½-cent rate,

and I didn't miss by much; our net went down 53 percent the year after the rate went up. I noticed that our Federal tax also went down 53 percent that year, which is only right and proper, because as Mr. Kennedy pointed out, the Government is partners with business and they've got to take the bitter with the sweet.

Now percentages get slippery—I get lost when I read that the increase in our percentage of growth was less than it might have been, whichever is, the lesser, or some such thing—so let's come right out with the figures. Back there on the old frontier of 1957, Saltwater Farm netted \$17.04 per thousand mailings. Postage rates went up \$10 a thousand in uneasy stages, and Saltwater's net dropped to \$8.01 a thousand. We didn't quite drop the whole postage increase because we cut our mailings back a bit and we eliminated a job and a half.

If they go up another \$10 a thousand—the 3½-cent rate they are proposing—it appears as though we'll have to suffer a nine buck drop from an \$8.01 net. The Federal Government knows how to subtract nine from eight and still keep going, but I haven't learned the knack of it yet, and our creditors don't intend to let me try. And I don't want to much, either.

After mailing that tax check I mentioned, I paid a visit to Bentley Glidden, Damariscotta's postmaster, to catch up on doings in the town. It was early afternoon and the mail clerks didn't have much to do except draw their pay for a while. Then Saltwater's truck turned up at the loading platform with one of our fall mailings—not the biggest, but still just over 50,000 pieces.

"That going to get out of here tonight, Bentley?"

"Course it is, Ed, and you know it as well as I do. You've done all the work; it's all faced, metered, headed, tied, counted, and boxed all ready to sack. We'll have it ready to go in an hour or two. We got nothing much to do, until 5 when all the first class comes flooding in." So he set his regular crew onto the sacking and handling, while we chatted on between his chores. He sold a couple of money orders; then he posted a few FBI "Wanted" posters and a CD banner; he rearranged the Army recruiting literature on the window sill; he's a duck hunter himself, so he listened to the boasting of the gunner who came in to mail his airmail franked duck wings to Fish and Wildlife in Patuxent; he went back to complete two alien registration forms for I & N to make sure they'd be ready to go on the night mail; then the local weekly newspaper came in, and the whole staff knocked off on the Saltwater mailing to get the newspaper sorted and ready to go. I watched through the wicket while he got that well underway and then he came out to the lobby to see me off. We looked out the big window and watched 8 or 10 girls go by—every one of them went into the bank to put in a check they'd just been paid by Saltwater to get the mailing ready for the post office. Most of those girls are putting the money by to save for college, although a few of them are contributing to the family larder.

"Say, Bentley," I said, "you're probably not supposed to tell me, but how much first class will you get before the mail closes, about 700 or 800 letters?"

"You never can tell, but that's near enough as a guess."

"How many of those first-class letters would you say were generated by third-class mail—business mailers around town?"

"I wouldn't dare say, but there'd be Saltwater's usual hundred."

"Order acknowledgments, answers to inquiries, and regular business stuff. Would it be half? Two-thirds?"

"I couldn't say, Ed, but it'd be plenty."

"Well, now, just while I've been here—besides the ducks and the recruiting and the

FBI and all that—I've gotten a line on three classes of mail. What'd you get from each?"

"Well, tonight's first class. If it goes 800 pieces, will run about \$38. The newspaper won't run \$5; all free in the county and the out-of-county go first-class service at a light rate. And the third-class mailing you know about, \$1,257.55."

"What do you make your money on, Bentley?"

"Up in Washington they say it's on first class. I'll see you, Ed, we got to get ready for the RDF and star-route drivers to Nobleboro, Biscay, Chamberlain, New Harbor, Pemaquid Point, Pemaquid Beach, Pemaquid Harbor, Pemaquid, Walpole, South Bristol—Christmas Cove's closed now for the winter—that's 8 or 10 post offices and 2,000 people waiting for their mail."

I picked up my newspaper from our lock box, and heard a noise in the road that could only be made by Danny Cheney's car. He's in medical school now, at the University of Vermont, and he's been through the University of Maine, and every penny on the income from digging clams. Doesn't miss a weekend or a vacation to come out of the Green Mountains to earn himself something on the clam flats. If the tide came low after dark, he'd be out there with a carbide miner's lamp. We've bought his clams, and both the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration who call to inspect our lobster and clam plant agree that we put out a good product. Having this said by a DA man is roughly equivalent to being knighted over in England.

Well, Stan, I'd shot a good part of the afternoon anyway, so I leaned against the post office wall under the "No Loitering" sign Bentley had put up, and I opened the paper. You don't have to believe this, but there hard by the editorials was a letter from a lady downriver who was protesting subsidy of big business by the taxpayers through low postal rates and on and on. She really had the feedback special from somewhere with terms like "junk mail," and "should run it like a business" (poor Bentley), "wicked capitalists," and just as though it were a speech by our former Postmaster General. (What was his name—Springmeadow? Wintergreen? No, Summerfield.)

Now I have to tell you I didn't feel much like a subsidized wicked capitalist right then, but I know when I'd feel something wicked. That's when I have to tell those 10 girls who work after school to make ends meet and save for college, by stuffing and assembling 6 or 8 mailings a year, that we have no more work for them—when I have to face a good many of our 16 regular plant and office employees with the same thing; when I have to tell Danny Cheney we can't buy his clams any more, and he can finance his medical education some other way—and I have to say much the same thing to 19 other clam diggers when our lobster buyers have to wield the same ax on 50 or 60 lobster fishermen (and I pray that ax doesn't have to fall in another October, when they are just about to face another winter in their little boats on the sea).

And even that's not the worst of it. I see the same rate bill calls for a 40-percent increase in the charge for nonprofit organizations. Half a cent doesn't sound like much, but with an Easter Seal mailing of 210,000 for crippled children and adults, it mounts up to \$1,050. Rehabilitation is expensive, and the word we get from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for whom we are doing a pilot study, is that the average case costs just short of a thousand dollars.

So the Pine Tree Society can save that postage rate increase very simply: We just toss out one patient. Now, Stan, I come to you as a constituent with a request that you ask somebody down from the Postmaster General's office to help me make the choice of the patient to toss out. Who shall

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it be? The guy who lost both legs, but can get his job back if the rehab center will get him artificial limbs and teach him how to use them? The high school boy, paralyzed from the neck down in a swimming accident, who, after many months, is learning to type research reports with his teeth? Or little Rejean, with whom we celebrated the other day his first night out of an iron lung? It is not a choice I want to make unaided; a postal cost ascertainment expert seems like the ideal man to help.

All right, dry your eyes. We'll pay the bloody rates if they pass. We have to. But just to make sure that tax revenues won't go down, unemployment up, and indeed that postal revenues won't go down past the point of no return, with first class unsupported by the other classes—before that happens somebody had better take a long look at what the Post Office really is. I've tried to give you a quick—well, fairly quick—look at a tiny Maine town. Don't forget that this is repeated thousands upon thousands of times across the United States.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD A. MYERS.

Role of Cuba in Inter-American Affairs

SPEECH
OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1961

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there is not much that I can say in 3 minutes. I had hoped that there might be several hours of debate on this very important step we are taking. Under the present legislative situation, debate is limited and there can be no amendments.

First, let me make it plain that I believe that anything we do should be done through the Organization of American States. That is the proper instrumentality for the attainment of hemisphere solidarity.

I do not think that we will have the support of all the American States unless the governments in those countries feel that they have the support of their respective electorates. The language in the preamble of the resolution under consideration will make it more difficult for some of these governments to get that support.

What we are doing here in the resolution itself, expressing the sentiment of the Congress that the Cuban situation should be handled by the Organization of American States to preserve hemisphere solidarity as a matter of common interest and security cannot be questioned.

But when we say, "Whereas the present Government of Cuba offers a clear and present danger to the spread of political liberty," and so forth, are we not passing judgment on and interfering in the internal affairs of another nation?

I do not know. I would avoid the risk of that interpretation by removing language that is unnecessary. I know that among the Latin Americans there

is a strong feeling that there should be no outside interference in the internal affairs of any of the American Republics. The recent statement by the Government of Brazil made that clear.

In the subcommittee I voted against this resolution, stating that my purpose in doing so was that I did not want the full committee to have it come out unanimously, and possibly not give it the same consideration. I stated that if the full committee approve the resolution and if the House seemed to approved it, and there was a rollcall, I thought it would be the patriotic duty of everybody to vote for the resolution, even though some might have mental reservations on the language in the preamble.

Mr. Speaker, I had hoped we might have had a fuller discussion and the opportunity of offering amendments, but, the resolution having been brought up this way under suspension of the rules the presumption must be that it has been approved. So, while I have great reservations as to the wisdom and propriety of the action in its present framing I shall vote for the vote for the resolution, and I ask all my colleagues, certainly those on my side of the aisle, to remember that this is a matter of patriotism to show national unity. I have voted on similar occasions where I might have had reservations, but whether it was from a Republican or a Democratic administration when it came to a vote of the House I felt that we in the Congress must show to the world national unity. So I shall vote with reservations for the resolution and hope it will be passed on a rollcall unanimously.

Chicopee Mass., School Committee Resolution Paying Tribute to Federal Government Agency Employees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1961

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, it is always gratifying for a Member of Congress to open his morning mail and find that a constituent is not only thanking the Congressman for services rendered, but also the good, hard working and loyal classified civil service employees of various Federal agencies.

I received such a letter today from school Supt. John L. Fitzpatrick, of Chicopee, Mass., in my congressional district, notifying me that the Chicopee school committee had adopted a resolution commending Government employees for their effective and efficient cooperation in processing a Public Law 815 application for the Chicopee school district. The school district is federally impacted largely because Westover Air Force Base, headquarters of the 8th Air Force, Strategic Air Command, is located in that city.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert Superintendent Fitzpatrick's letter and the Chicopee school committee's resolution at this point with my remarks so that the appropriate agency officials may know how effective their employees have been and how much they are appreciated:

CHICOPEE, MASS., June 2, 1961.

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BOLAND: Enclosed is a resolution passed unanimously by rollcall vote at a duly assembled meeting of the Chicopee school committee on May 31, 1961, which is self-explanatory.

Through the cooperation of the various agencies, the entitlement was made available for the new comprehensive high school with a minimum loss of time and expedited to the financial betterment of the city.

Your cooperation in inserting this in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will be deeply appreciated, not only by the parties and departments concerned, but also by the school committee of the city of Chicopee.

Kindest, personal regards and many thanks for the numerous things you have done for the city.

Sincerely,

JOHN L. FITZPATRICK,
Superintendent.

Whereas the city of Chicopee is a federally impacted area and the need for adequate educational facilities for high school students is critical; and

Whereas a justifiable claim for entitlement of funds under Public Law 815 could not be framed until May 4, 1961; and

Whereas plans and specifications had been completed and approval by all State agencies was effected on March 13, 1961, and time was of the essence to relieve overcrowded conditions in the present high school, and advertisement for bids for the construction of a new building had to precede the reservation of funds under Public Law 815 in order to have educational facilities available no later than September 1962; and

Whereas this created an unusual situation that necessitated absolute coordination of all agencies within the framework of the Federal Government to expedite approval of contracts, planning documents, and funds to provide the approved 70 additional high school teaching stations; and

Whereas representatives of Federal agencies; namely, R. Worth Peters, regional representative of the U.S. Office of Education in New England; Gerald M. Cherry, Chief, School Construction Section, U.S. Office of Education; Ralph B. Cornell, regional director, community facilities activities; and their respective staffs devoted their time, ability, energy, and experience over and above the ordinary call of duty to coordinate and expedite all documents for approval of financial assistance for construction of an additional high school to relieve overcrowded makeshift facilities: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the school committee assembled hereby pay tribute to the above-mentioned men and their subordinates for the faithful, energetic, resourceful, and conscientious efforts in facilitating this project; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of this meeting, and a copy forwarded to Congressman BOLAND with a request that it be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a permanent tribute to effective and efficient cooperation between experienced Government agencies for the benefit of the city of Chicopee.

Presented and passed unanimously by a rollcall vote at a duly assembled meeting